

Dr. Swezey played an important part in introducing other beneficial insects and summarized the case for the biological control of Lantana, a pioneer work on control of noxious weeds by insects.

Dr. Swezey continued on at the HSPA long after his official retirement, giving generously of his time and knowledge. In later years, although handicapped by partial blindness and deafness, he continued to rear insects and study their biology.

After his arrival in California Dr. Swezey lost no time in affiliating with the Pacific Coast Entomological Society. He and Mrs. Swezey attended three meetings in 1953 and, at the age of 83, he was elected to "Retired" membership in the Society on November 28, 1953. Typically, at the meeting of October 30, 1953 he reported on the rearing of a cutworm at his home in San Jose. From a single larva he reared 1051 parasites, an instance of polyembryony. Dr. Swezey was the principal speaker at the 235th meeting of the Society on March 6, 1954. His topic was "Some Aspects of the Endemic Insect Fauna of Hawaii." The last meeting he attended was the Field trip to Mt. Diablo, May 22, 1954.

Dr. Swezey is survived by Mrs. Swezey of San Jose, California and his son, Joseph, and two grandchildren in Hawaii.

—R. L. USINGER AND E. C. ZIMMERMAN

A NEW SPECIES OF CRASSOMICRODUS ASHMEAD

(Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

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Crassomicrodus muesebecki Marsh, new species

Female.—Length, 7 mm.; black except mandibles, all femora, anterior tibia, and basal two-thirds of middle and hind tibiae, which are ferruginous; body covered by long silvery hair. Head entirely black, transverse; clypeus prominent, more than twice as broad at apex as long; anterior tentorial pits deeply impressed; malar space equal to or slightly less than one-half the eye height; cheek and temple smooth, polished, frontal impressions immargined; ocellular line nearly four times the diameter of an ocellus; antenna 30-segmented, nearly as long as body, scape large; mandibles bidentate. Thorax entirely black; notaulices very weakly defined; scutum and scutellum smooth and polished; prescutellar furrow bisected by one prominent median longitudinal carina and two lateral carinae; pronotum finely punctate; mesopleura smooth and polished, mesopleural furrow distinctly foveolate, long, curving upwards; propodeum sloping from base to apex, not rounded, rugulose.

Wings dark, veins dark brown; hind wing with five frenular hooks. Legs, all coxae and trochanters black, upper portion of trochanter lighter basally; all femora ferruginous; tibiae ferruginous, middle and posterior tibiae blackish basally (in some paratypes ferruginous area of posterior tibia replaced by white coloration); inner spur of posterior tibia equal to one-half basitarsal length; tarsus dark. Abdomen black; entirely smooth and polished; ovipositor 2 mm. long, strongly exerted, curved downward, sheaths black.

Male.—Essentially as in female.

Holotype female.—CALIFORNIA: FRESNO COUNTY, 7 MILES SOUTHWEST OF TRIMMER, June 2, 1951 (C. D. MacNeill). Cat. No. 64,876 U.S. National Museum.

Paratypes.—6 males, 7 females, all from California as follows. MADERA COUNTY: Bass Lake, 1 male, VI-6-38 (R. M. Bohart); NEVADA COUNTY: Rucker Lake, 1 female, VII-5-49 (E. I. Schlinger); PLUMAS COUNTY: Bucks Lake, 1 male, VI-23-49 (D. Cox); RIVERSIDE COUNTY: Idyllwild, 1 male, VI-19-51 (R. C. Bechtel); Keen Camp, 1 male, 3 females, VI-31-39 (B. Brookman, W. C. Bush, R. F. Smith), VI-9-39 (E. S. Ross); Ribbonwood, 2 females, V-21-40 (C. D. Michener); TUOLUMNE COUNTY: 1 male, 1 female, III-9-38 (N. W. Hardman); YOLO COUNTY: Rumsey, 1 male, V-30-56 (R. M. Bohart).

Type and four paratypes deposited in the U.S. National Museum, four paratypes in the California Insect Survey collection, three paratypes at the University of California at Davis, one paratype in the California Academy of Sciences, and one paratype in the author's collection.

This species differs from other *Crassomicrodus* by its strongly, rather than barely, exerted ovipositor. There is some variation in the color of the wings and posterior tibia in the specimens I have examined. In all the specimens from southern California the wings are hyaline, while those from central and northern California have the wings dark. Those specimens with hyaline wings apparently all have four frenular hooks and those with dark wings have five hooks. Also the color of the hind tibia is white (except at apex) in those specimens from southern California, rather than ferruginous as in the central and northern California specimens.

Dr. C. F. W. Muesebeck has kindly reviewed the manuscript and has aided my studies in many other ways. The species is named for him in recognition of his pioneer work on American Braconidae.